

## HOW BRYAN AIDED RINTELEN'S SCHEME

**Ernest Bohm Tells of \$110 Expense Money to Get Peerless One's Speech.**

## PEACE COUNCIL EXPOSED

**Revolt of Farmer Delegates Against German Propaganda Detailed.**

The early and inhumanous days of the National Peace Council were described with much vividness yesterday by Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federation of Labor, at the trial in the United States court of Frans von Rintelen, David Lamar and other defendants for conspiracy to stop the export of munitions. Bohm was an eyewitness and frequently under cross-examination of the defendants' counsel, became confused and contradicted himself. One of the most enlightening bits of testimony he gave was of the tremendous way in which William Jennings Bryan, in the days just before the formation of the council, met in North Philadelphia by Bohm, Charles Oberwager and another man and escorted to New York, where he spoke at a peace meeting in the city. Bohm said that this trip cost \$110, and when the Peace Council was formed and he was elected treasurer he paid himself out of the council's funds.

In the attempt of the Government to link the details of the alleged conspiracy Bohm told of the formation of the Peace Council and the association of David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," with workers for peace.

**Lamar Known as "Rusky."**

Henry B. Martin, who held the purse strings of the movement, called Bohm on the telephone and advised him to get in touch with E. Rusky, who was in Chicago at the Sherman House and was interested in delegates to the Peace Council. Rusky was one of Lamar's names when he was traveling. He also met former Congressman Fowle and Jacob C. Taylor, who are also defendants.

The only money Bohm ever received as treasurer was \$210, which he said he was told came from business men who did not want their names mentioned for fear the movement would hurt their business. He spent this in paying expenses of delegates and in wages they had lost in coming to Washington, also the money spent in getting Mr. Bryan to New York.

The row in the Peace Council when the farmer delegates objected to the resolution proposing strikes in the munitions plants was also described by Bohm, and he said that it was necessary to hold another session without the farmers. It has been asserted by the Government that one of von Rintelen's objects in his trip through the West and in his advertising was to get the farmers of the so-called pacifist belt interested in peace, and also that when the farmers found out, or suspected, the real purpose of the Peace Council they bolted.

Bohm also said that at a meeting with Taylor he had said he had heard German money was behind the movement, and that Taylor denied it, adding he "wouldn't care if it was."

The retirement of Buchanan also came in for condemnation from some of the men in the Peace Council, and Bohm said Martin told him Buchanan had no right to resign after he had received \$5,000 for his services as president. Later Bohm mentioned this to Buchanan and Buchanan only smiled, the witness said.

**Cross-examination Sharp.**

Bohm had a hard afternoon when the attorneys for the defense went after him in cross-examination. Frank Moore, attorney for Powell, asked him if it were not true that he told Samuel Gompers that he had been threatened by Government officers and told that he did not testify as they wished he would be indicted. Bohm denied this.

"I probably told him that according to the law I would have to testify and also that I had been before the Grand Jury," Bohm finally said.

"Didn't you know that if there had been any conspiracy you were part of it, that if anybody's guilty here you are guilty?" Moore shouted.

"No, I do not," he answered.

The Peace Council made an attempt to reach President Wilson and get him to do it in its effort to bring about an embargo on munitions, a committee being appointed for that purpose, Bohm said, but Congressman Buchanan found the President had left Washington, and the matter was dropped.

The trial goes on today.

## TARIFF BOARD GOING ABROAD.

**Trade Relations After the War Will Be Investigated.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Some members of the new Tariff Commission probably will visit Great Britain, France, Russia, China and Japan this summer to investigate tariff and trade problems which will face the United States after the war.

The tour will be part of an extensive inquiry into trade relations, commercial treaties and preferential provisions, and will have as its primary purpose to ascertain how commercial treaties and alliances have been affected by the war. The Commissioners will sound out official and public opinion abroad as regards future commercial policies, especially the trade policies of the United States after the war. A thorough examination also will be made of the Paris economic conference, which entered into the Allies last June, and how it affects the interests of the United States.

## FRENCH LINER FIRES 12 SHOTS.

**Rochembeau's Guns Keep Popping at Suspicious Object.**

PARIS, May 3 (Delayed).—The *Gauche* pushes the steamer *Rochembeau* on which arrived on the French Line steamer *Rochembeau* that a shot was fired from that vessel on Sunday afternoon, as a suspicious object of form was observed in the Rochembeau's wake. The ship's manager added that another shot was fired at an object observed about 500 yards distant from the Rochembeau on the starboard side, although the mist made it difficult to determine whether the object at which it was aimed was a submarine or a whale.

All three shots were fired. The *Rochembeau* assembled the passengers on deck about the lifeboats, but there was no excitement, the passengers remaining calm. The suspicious object finally disappeared.

## South American Cables Censored.

Censorship on all cable messages destined for South American points was inaugurated yesterday by Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, censor of the New York District. Commander Hoff took official charge of his office at the quarters of the Mexican Telegraph Company at 44 Broadway and for the first two hours was deluged with applicants for positions. An average of 1,000 cablegrams sent and a similar number received is maintained at the office each twenty-four hours. The censor will send 20,000 words daily.

## SHADOW LAWN PUT IN \$5,000,000 DEAL

**Capit. Greenhut Gets Langham Apartment on West Side.**

Shadow Lawn, the seashore estate at Elberon, N. J., occupied last summer by President Wilson, was sold yesterday in real estate transaction involving \$5,000,000 worth of property. The estate, developed at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 by the late John A. McCull, while president of the Atlantic Coast Line Insurance Company, has been given in part payment for the Langham apartment house on Central Park West by new home owner, Mr. McCull, who paid \$100,000 for sixty acres of farm land on an elevation overlooking the sea at Elberon. In 1902 Mr. McCull paid about \$100,000 for the estate. The property was then sold to a syndicate at approximately \$400,000. It was planned to use the dwelling as a club house and to subdivide the lawn into bungalow sites. "Postage Stamp" White then came into possession of the property. White had the estate in the hands of interest on the mortgage and the estate was brought into the auction market. Capt. Greenhut, who secured the property, spent much money in improving the dwelling and the grounds.

President Wilson occupied the house last summer. The citizens of New Jersey believe that the estate was sold for \$5,000,000, but he would not have it that way. There is a bill now before Congress to have Shadow Lawn established as the official summer residence of the President. The Langham, for which Capt. Greenhut has parted with Shadow Lawn, is one of the finest apartment houses of the West Side. It is twelve stories high, 204 feet long, 204 feet wide, and 100 feet on each of the side streets. It was built by Boehm & Coon at a cost of \$3,500,000.

## TARNOWSKI SAILS WITH 200 OF CORPS

**Diplomats Who Quit China Are Among Party on the Ryndam.**

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, sent here by Austria-Hungary to represent his country after the diplomatic break of the United States with Germany, sailed yesterday afternoon aboard the Holland-America steamship *Ryndam* with more than 200 persons associated with the diplomatic corps of his government from all parts of the United States and China. It was a case of "in again out again" with the Count, who did not have a chance to present his credentials to Washington and who, therefore, was right when he characterized his position as "unique." No multitude of his compatriots cheered him on his way. He realized that he was a diplomat without a job, but he had friends and they contributed flowers.

The *Ryndam*—it is perfectly proper to mention her name, as she will not be sunk by German submarines except by accident—has not gone to sea from this port since her memorable excursion in February, when in fear of the German submarines she returned after taking her passengers more than halfway to Holland. Her commander feels pretty sure that his party will save him from attack by undersea craft after he submits to inspection by the British at Halifax.

It may be that some of the party will have to give up certain things that the British may regard as not entitled to go through to Hellenic ports, but it is likely that, as a whole, the diplomatic party will not be seriously hampered.

## Had Happy Vacation.

Count Tarnowski and his family have spent a happy vacation here, without interference from frustrated Americans and the Count declared that he had no hard feelings in fact that he was sorry he had to leave us and that he hoped to return to represent his Government under more auspicious circumstances which may be regarded as the formula expression of diplomacy. He gave out this official statement before he dodged the question of interview with the press.

"Please convey to my countrymen my farewell greetings. During my sojourn I did not come into contact with them, but I know from previous experience that they are sober, industrious and law abiding. I take with me the firm conviction that my countrymen will continue to honor this land whose hospitality they enjoy and that they will readily obey its laws to the fullest extent."

## "Anchor to Windward."

It is inferred from this official address that the Count appreciates that there are days coming when it will be well for his country to cultivate friendship with America; that it is not a bad idea in stress, as another diplomat once said, to "drop an anchor to windward."

There was one Chinese in the Austrian party, Wan Tsai Ten, valet of Admiral W. von Hintze, who was German Minister to China before the nation severed diplomatic relations. The Chinese has been with the Admiral two years and begged to be taken to Austria with him.

Count von Tarnow went to the ship from the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday night, guarded by secret service men. The guard was purely formal, as nobody seemed to care anything about the departure of the Count and his party. Other voyagers on the *Ryndam* were Mrs. Julia Culp, the singer; Col. Lietze and Horace G. Fry.

## SOCIALISTS CONFER ON MAY 15.

**Germans Send Imposing Delegation to Stockholm.**

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 4.—A despatch to the Socialist Journal *De Duitse Arbeider* from Stockholm, says the Dutch delegation to the International Socialist Bureau reports that the preliminary conferences of the various sections of the congress will begin May 15. The general conference, the despatch adds, will not take place before June 10.

The German Socialists have sent an imposing delegation to the conference. Philip Scheidemann and Robert Schmidt represent the party executive, and deputies David, Noske and Gradnauer the Reichstag delegation. The Amalgamated Labor Union sent two majority Socialist representatives, Carl Rudolph Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions, and Deputy Bauer.

The seceding Socialists, led by Legien, are represented by the Radical group, represented by the Socialists, Haase, Ledebour and Bernstein.

## Turks Allow Elkus to Remain.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 4.—The *Pöfische Korrespondenz* of Berlin hears from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has acceded to the postponement of the departure of American Ambassador Elkus for several weeks pending his recovery from his recent illness.

## T. R. URGES COLLEGE MEN TO VOLUNTEER

**Duty to Join Training Camps, Colonel Tells the Harvard Club.**

## WOULD FORCE SERVICE

**Henry L. Stimson and Joseph H. Choate Call Preparedness Vital.**

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate and former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson appealed to college men at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon to volunteer for training as reserve officers of the United States army. They laid heavy emphasis on their conviction that the war against Germany would be a long, hard war, and they agreed that a special responsibility for service fell upon men who had the advantage of college training.

Announcement that the Colonel was to speak attracted more than 1,000 men, mostly young or middle aged, to the club in West Forty-fourth street. Probably 1,000 heard the appeal to enroll in Plattsburg or some other of the officers' training camps and at least 500 were unable to crowd into the big reception room, where Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Stimson spoke. The meeting was held under the auspices of the College Men's Training Corps and the chairman, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the Harvard Club.

## Not an Easy Task Ahead.

Mr. Stimson first explained what the officers' training camps are for and continued: "The big idea of this is to provide officers for the new army which is to be raised under the principle of universal training, upon which, I truly believe, depends the regeneration of the republic. The principle has been known. If these camps are not a success, it is a type of officer turned out is not fitted for the work then a tremendous setback will have been given to the whole idea."

Then Mr. Stimson explained the advantages which will accrue to the first men enlisting for the training camp. He pointed out the probable promotion and the certain honor that will come to these men for being the first to offer themselves. "But," he went on, "it is not a false spirit, asking for commissions before you prove to the officers in charge of the camps that you are able to take care of men."

## Roosevelt Backs Move.

Presently the simple announcement was made, "Gentlemen, the Colonel," and Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward with a prepared statement. "I wish," he said, "to back up as emphatically as I can what Mr. Stimson has said. I have heard various objections raised to this volunteer plan for the training camps. One man said to me: 'You're preaching obligatory military service and now you are asking some of us to volunteer extra.' I am sure that the man who said this was not a volunteer. We are asking you men who have had exceptional advantages to rise above that level."

My appeal is to you men who have been specially favored with the inestimable advantage of college education. Such a privilege as that must be paid for. It is not a privilege, but a duty. College men are recreant to this republic if they treat their advantages as anything but an additional duty of serving their country. I don't want to talk like a prig, but you men of Harvard and Princeton and Yale and other colleges must do your part to add to their honorable names. Yelling at football games won't do it. Singing 'The Star Spangled Banner' on the Fourth of July and going home in a fine flush of patriotism isn't enough. This country is at war. It is no time to make a time. You remember that Mr. Dooley said about the Spanish war that we were in a dream, that that Spain was in a trance. Well, that was with a country which was not in a war. Our business is to prepare for this war whether it lasts one, two or three or more years, and to safeguard this land for the future."

## Threatens Conscript.

"Unless every one of you here can show cause, convincing and overwhelming, why you can't go to the camps your duty is to go. You ought to be ashamed if you don't. If I had my way about running the draft I would select out of every blessed college man who hadn't volunteered to go. [Applause and laughter.]

"Your training in college is supposed to have supplied you with the rudiments of what an officer must know. I appeal to you to come forward for the sake of rendering service to your country of doing your duty. Put yourselves in the class of those who in '61 jumped forward to save the nation and not in the class of those who paid somebody else to do it for them. I was shocked when I heard that New York had fallen behind Chicago and San Francisco in what it had done. It speaks for us in what I hope with all my heart to keep my pride in the college men of this city and that the next few days will show New York forging ahead."

## Choate Says Speed Up.

"I have not come here," said Mr. Choate, "to make a speech. What a tremendous and terrible thing this war is that we have taken part in. We have set out to raise a new army. All America is untrained except the regular army. It would be mere mercy to leave away to go to the front. I am one of those who believe with the great Marshal of France now visiting us that you can't be intensively trained. There is a different kind of war from any that the world has ever known. You may go to Plattsburg or to any camp, but the final training has got to be now. The trenches, near the front. I believe that university men will do their duty. I believe that they will take inspiration and warning from the class of those who in '61 jumped forward to save the nation. It is for us to get ready not only for service, but for sacrifice, for by sacrifice only can this war be won."

At the end of the meeting an announcement was made that the War Department expected New York to supply from 1,500 to 2,500 of the men to be distributed among training camps other than Plattsburg. A hint that the quality of recruits for the training camps was not all that had been desired was contained in the statement of an officer who said: "We've been asking for steel bullets and have been getting iron."

A row of tables in the foyer of the club supplied training camp applicants with blanks for the college men who had heard Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Choate and Mr. Stimson. Out of the 1,000 or more who crowded into the club at least 100 application blanks away with them.

## CITY NAVY QUOTA LACKING 365 MEN

**Only, To-day to Fill It and Past Figures Indicate Task Is Impossible.**

## RUSH TO COAST DEFENCE

**Telephone Men Forming Signal Corps and 400 Have Been Accepted.**

With 365 men still needed to fill out New York's quota of 2,000 for the navy and only to-day to enlist this number, recruiting officers here were ready to admit yesterday they had failed to arouse this city. Saturday has always been a poor day and there seemed no possibility of securing the men to-day.

The strange apathy in New York, however, is fortunately not prevalent in the rest of the country. Boston a week ago reached her quota of 1,200; Baltimore has 800 over her assignment, and Newark yesterday filled her quota of 800.

The army scored 105 enlistments yesterday, while the navy secured 36 and the Marine Corps 8. Capt. Evans of the Marine Corps went yesterday to Princeton in the Marine Corps armored car to lecture to the students in an effort to secure men for the Officers' Reserve.

At the Naval Coast Defence Reserve headquarters the overnight rush continued despite the rain. To date 2,554 men have been enrolled in the reserve. Ten thousand is the number needed.

The Women's Auxiliary for Navy Reserve started a nationwide campaign yesterday to aid the recruiting effort. The women organized "The Mothers of Ships Union," the purpose being to have the women in each State look after the recruiting of the men. Mrs. Margaret Crum-packer and Mrs. Charles F. Redell are the organizers, with headquarters at the Biltmore.

The New York Telephone Company yesterday announced the completion of the organization of a volunteer reserve signal corps for telephone and telegraph work. To date 2,871 telephone men have applied and 400 have been selected by Lieut. Col. Hartmann, U. S. Army, chief engineer of the company. American Telephone and Telegraph Company and senior major, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is in charge of work for all the telephone companies. The New York Telephone Company has been commissioned as major in the reserve and will take charge of the New York organization.

## COLLEGE MEN RESPOND.

**Many in Day's Thousand Applicants for Plattsburg Camp.**

As a result of the appeals for men made by these in charge of the Plattsburg camp, a rush of applicants yesterday swamped the recruiting headquarters at 17 West Forty-fourth street. The line of waiting men outside the headquarters and then stretched down to Fifth avenue a half block away. The applicants were far better as a whole than the men who applied previously. Many of the applicants were former college men.

More than a thousand, it was estimated, made applications. One of the trouble makers who had been there under 25 and thus liable to conscription to save time, enrolling officers went down the long line asking the age of each applicant. Many were told that there was no need of their making application unless they had previous military training.

Capt. S. A. J., in charge of the military training camp at Governors Island, announced yesterday that he had received word from the War Department that the Plattsburg and other training camps would be accepted after May 4 and until May 7, and that highly qualified candidates would be accepted until May 14, provided they could be sent to Plattsburg by Saturday. Major May was dispatched from Governors Island yesterday to aid the overworked recruiting staff.

## NAVY MAY RAISE ALL PAY.

**Danahoe Includes Reserve and Volunteers in Plan to House.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Danahoe today recommended to the House Naval Committee that an increase in pay of \$15 a month, already agreed on for not to go. If I had my way about running the draft I would select out of every blessed college man who hadn't volunteered to go. [Applause and laughter.]

"Your training in college is supposed to have supplied you with the rudiments of what an officer must know. I appeal to you to come forward for the sake of rendering service to your country of doing your duty. Put yourselves in the class of those who in '61 jumped forward to save the nation and not in the class of those who paid somebody else to do it for them. I was shocked when I heard that New York had fallen behind Chicago and San Francisco in what it had done. It speaks for us in what I hope with all my heart to keep my pride in the college men of this city and that the next few days will show New York forging ahead."

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## "HONEST DAN" MADE A CAPTAIN AT LAST

**Promoted by Woods After Many Years With Police.**

"Honest Dan" Costigan is a captain at last. For years a police lieutenant in charge of the vice squad, he has been rewarded by Commissioner Arthur Woods, along with two others of similar rank—Percy M. De Bois and George G. Kaufman.

"Honest Dan" has been a terror of gamblers for many years. At the same time he is one of the few if not the only man in the uniformed force who has enjoyed the full and complete confidence of every police commissioner he has served under. His honesty, sincerity and integrity have been proverbial and no gambler, no matter how astute, ever has been able to "read" him.

Lieut. Costigan was perhaps the only man of his rank selected by commissioners to go to other precincts and clean them up over the heads of the ranking captains. His investigations were fearless and his reports truthfully frank. He never shielded a fellow policeman when he believed that the man had betrayed his trust. As head of the vice squad he engineered thousands of raids on gambling houses and other disreputable resorts. He has been highly commended many times for his handling and preparation of these cases. Many a policeman suspected of grafting owes his position to Costigan for he spared none. He was active in the Rosenthal case, and Becker's conviction was mainly due to his action in the starboard bow.

Capt. Costigan will in the future command the new bureau which is to investigate vice and drug conditions in the city. He has been on the force many years and a lieutenant since 1902. Capt. De Bois will be assigned to the Poplar Street station, Brooklyn, and Capt. Kaufman will command the Classon Avenue station, Brooklyn.

## PERMITS AWAIT ALIENS HERE.

**Passes Will Allow Tenants to Enter Forbidden Areas.**

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, yesterday announced that he had received from the Attorney-General permits to allow the tenants of the tenements in the areas forbidden them by the President's war proclamation. The tenants who wish to live with their families in these forbidden zones, or to enter them for business or other good reasons may obtain the necessary application blanks at the office of the United States Marshal at the Federal Building, corner of Broadway and Park Row.

## Patrol Saves 236 Men.

PARIS, May 4.—A Marseille despatch to the *Matin* says that the patrol ships which went to the rescue of the torpedoed transport *Arcadian* showed great heroism and determination in saving the victims of the submarine. Officers and men leaped overboard and held up drowning soldiers. One patrol saved 236 men in an hour and a half.

## 14 MORE PICKED UP FROM ROCKINGHAM

**Third Officer and Gunners, Adrift in Missing Boat, Rescued by British.**

LONDON, May 4.—The Admiralty reports that the missing boat from the American steamer *Rockingham*, with Third Officer McKinney and thirteen American gunners, has been picked up by a British steamer.

Capt. Charles Edwards of the *Rockingham*, in an interview at Liverpool today, said that the submarine dived almost as soon as they were observed and that the ship was torpedoed a few minutes later, while the guns were trained on the spots where the periscopes were expected to appear. "I was on the bridge," said Capt. Edwards, "five minutes before the torpedoing. I noticed through the haze two spots on the horizon, one on the port bow and the other on the starboard bow. I immediately called the attention of the gunners, who were at their posts forward and aft, and they trained their guns in the directions indicated. The visibility was so bad it was impossible for any of us to say whether they were submarines or small patrol boats."

"While all eyes were straining to penetrate the haze, both the spots disappeared. Then we knew they were submarines which had been awash. We were already steering a zigzag course and the gunners were ready to open fire on any target to turn a murderous fire on the enemy. Nobody sighted anything, however, but suddenly there came a terrible explosion the results of which made it impossible to handle the guns."

"The torpedo had hit us in the engine room on the starboard side. The ship sank quickly by the stern, going down in less than twenty minutes. One of our lifeboats was shattered. The three others were launched safely. Naturally our great regret is that we didn't get an opportunity to use the guns. We had a picked gun crew who had proved their marksmanship repeatedly in practice on the way over. There were three of them who would have sent both the boats straight to Davy Jones's locker if we had been able to identify them."

"The ship didn't separate after leaving the scene of the sinking. My boat had been in the water six hours when we were picked up. According to other survivors agree with that of Capt. Edwards that the men at the stern gun were unable to use it as the force of the explosion ripped up the deck plates. After the boats left the sinking steamer the submarine came to the surface and asked the name of the steamer, her cargo and her destination. Frank H. Lowe, one of the American gunners on board the American steamer *Vacuum* when she was sunk by a submarine and who died from exposure

## GEN. WOOD STARTS SOUTH

**Passes Day Clearing Up Affairs, Fails to See Gen. Bell.**

Major-Gen. Wood departed from the Eastern Department, from which he was officially transferred on May 1, for night train for Washington, where he will stay until to-morrow, when the General will start for Charleston and new command of the Southern Department.

## WAR RISK BILL REPORTED.

**Measure Calls for Appropriation of \$50,000,000.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Administration bill extending the scope of the activities of the war risk insurance bureau and appropriating a fund of \$50,000,000 to enable it to carry on its enlarged operations was reported by the Senate Committee on Finance to-day.

The bill authorizes the war risk bureau to insure masters, officers and crews of merchant vessels against the loss of life or personal injury or for compensation during detention following capture by enemies of the United States. Members of crew may also be insured against loss of personal effects. In addition the bureau is authorized to make provision for the reimbursement of vessels under foreign flags when insured by Governments friendly to the United States. The insurance for death or capture is limited to one year's salary, with proportionate rates for personal injury.

## F. E. WHITMORE WAR VICTIM

**American Reported Killed in French Front April 18.**

PARIS, May 4.—American members of the French Foreign Legion who have been killed here on leave after the French offensive on the Aisne say F. E. Whitmore was among the killed on April 18. Whitmore was about 45 years old and an excellent soldier who took his part very seriously.

The first name of another American named Meyer, who has been reported killed, was either Jack or Charles. He came from Brooklyn.

## After All—The Closed Car Is The All-Year Car—

The windows can be lowered for as little or much air as you wish. In a moment you can exclude dust or storm. You are always protected from the heat and glare of the sun. And in no type is the superiority of the

## OWEN MAGNETIC

transmission so distinctly apparent as in the closed car—

—The total absence of gear changing

—The velvet gradual start and stop

—The Coasting Feature and the soft magnetic brake, which obviate tire slippage

—The gradual acceleration which carries you from one to forty miles per hour without jolt or jar—

All these essentials beget economy and afford a motor

luxury and restfulness obtainable only in the Owen

Magnetic—The Car of a Thousand Speeds."

Baker R & L Co., Inc.

B'WAY & 57 ST.

# How the Kaiser United the World Against Germany

The Kaiser's eligibility for the Nobel peace-prize occurs to one editor as he contemplates the burning away of old distrusts and hatreds among the once hostile peoples now banded together in a spiritual as well as a military alliance against the Central Powers. England and France forget their ancient feuds, England and Russia their territorial jealousies, Russia and Japan their quarrels in Asia, while the United States, brushing aside old wrongs and recent suspicions, steps into line beside England and Japan in the great alliance whose dominant purpose is to make the world "safe for democracy."

As visible symbols of this new spirit of international brotherhood among former foes, he sees the flags of the Allies flying side by side in the various capitals, and the Stars and Stripes beside the Union Jack above the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and Westminster, where no foreign flag was ever before unfurled.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 5th, the feature-article presents the consensus of American public opinion upon the visit of the British and French Commissions and the far-reaching results which the conferences at Washington will develop.

In addition to this complete description of one of the greatest events that has taken place in the history of the United States, and of the world, other articles that should be read in this number are:

## Should the Government Fix Prices For Food?

The Arguments For and Against Such Regulation

America's First Shot in the War  
Sense and Censorship  
No Separate Peace for Russia  
Japan's New Chinese Policy  
The Value of Food Tests Doubt  
"U"-Boat-Chasers for the Navy  
Safety First in Movie Lessons  
Germany Poisoning French Letters  
No Church Denominationalism in War-Time

A Fine Collection of Cartoons and half-tone Illustrations

## "The Digest" Prints the World's News, Uncensored and Ungarbled

News that is really news, that is accurate as to facts and recent as to date, is certainly hard to get nowadays. In addition to the ordinary difficulties that beset the path of newspaper editors many others have now arisen. The unreliability of reports, the bias of sources of information, political expediency, the censor's pruning-knife—all these make the gathering of real news harder than ever before. THE LITERARY DIGEST, greatest of news-magazines, has at its command avenues for securing information not available to the average periodical. It gives both sides of every occurrence in the language of the publications recording it, and it has no incentive to garble or change such accounts in any way, its policy being one of strict impartiality in all fields, social, religious, political, and the rest. For a fair, concise, unbiased presentation of actual facts read "The Digest."

May 5th Number on Sale To-day---All News-dealers---10 Cents